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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,680 號十三百六十六萬壹第 日一十二月六潤年三統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號五十八月八年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-6]

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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

[a798]

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

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Hongkong 16th June, 1911

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

[a591]

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[a1441]

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No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
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ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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WEISMANN, LTD.

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1911.

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Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

[608]

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FOUR PRICES.

Fresh, Sweet, Firm and cold as ice.

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[a31]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

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INTIMATION



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A-SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	...\$28.40 2.45
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**A. S. WATSON & CO.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: P. Press. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

DEATHS.

On August 9th, at Shanghai, THOMAS SPEDDING, late Capt. in the China Merchants' S. N. Co., aged 56 years.
On August 10th, at Shanghai, infant daughter (PHYLLIS HOLLIDAY) of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerge, aged 11 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15th, 1911.

Judging from the comments one hears in regard to the local "constitutional crisis" arising out of the exercise of the veto by a Government officer upon a decision of the Sanitary Board, the community would seem to have grown so indifferent to the constitution of the Sanitary Board, that if the Government brought forward a Bill to abolish the Board to-morrow and to run the Sanitary Department on the same lines as the Public Works Department, we are not sure that the community would be stirred to a pitch of indignation which would express itself in vehement protest. There have been times in the history of the Colony when much greater public interest was shown in these matters. Fifteen years ago the ratepayers in seeking redress for constitutional grievances went the length of passing over all intermediary agencies—the Governor of the Colony, the Colonial Office, and even the Imperial Government—and appealed to the ultimate depository of authority in the Empire—the British people, through their representatives in the House of Commons. Among the requests they made was one for more power and influence in the management of purely local affairs. Lord Ripon,

who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, frankly said he would like to see a Municipal Council established in Hongkong. He urged, however, that there were at the time practical difficulties in the way, but he looked forward to their removal, and then, his lordship wrote, "in a clear field it may be possible to create a Municipal Council with some prospect of success."

His lordship thought it possible that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a satisfactory Council, controlling all or some of the revenue derived from rates. Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who succeeded Lord Ripon at the Colonial Office, whilst this matter was under consideration, was not enamoured of the idea, for the reason that "the Colony and Municipality would be in great measure co-extensive, and it would be almost impossible to draw the line between Colonial and Municipal matters." Both the local Government and the Colonial Office would appear to have shaped their subsequent policy accordingly. It was because Mr. CHAMBERLAIN recognised that the Colonial Government is discharging Municipal duties that he allowed the citizens to be represented on the Executive Council. Perhaps it is a natural consequence of this view of the position that within the last few years the Sanitary Board has been shorn by legislation of much of the influence it formerly possessed. The next step is the final extinction of the Board. We observe that something very similar is going on in Singapore. A Bill has just been introduced into the Legislative Council there to deprive the Municipal Council of its representative character, and to constitute it upon the model of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. The present system was criticised by a Commission appointed in 1909. In justification of his finding that the representative system was not a success, it was stated the Commissioners felt it was unfortunate that there were few men of leisure in the Colony competent for the work, or men who were able to devote the time necessary for the discharge of the numerous duties imposed on the councillors, and for enquiry into the mass of detail involved in the questions submitted to them for discussion, and so forth. The Government, in deciding to carry on the administration on the same lines as a Government Department, "saw that much valuable information and advice would be lost if the board was entirely dispensed with, and they, therefore, recommended that a board be appointed composed of members nominated by the Government, who should be prominent members of the community, so as to be in a position to advise on the general policy of the Municipality, and to consider supplies, although its functions should not extend to the rejection of the budget." Moreover, the meetings of the Board are to be held in private unless the Governor sees fit to direct otherwise. An unofficial member of council protested that "the rights of the ratepayers of the whole Colony are being taken away," and the second reading of the Bill has been postponed for a time. It will be interesting to see whether the ratepayers of Singapore as a whole are as indifferent as the ratepayers of Hongkong appear to be.

H. M. S. Flora arrived in port on Sunday evening.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Wood fined a boatman \$20 for anchoring on the cable reserve.

A clean plague return was issued yesterday. The weekly return of communicable disease showed eight cases of enteric fever and three of smallpox.

The 15th September is, we understand, the date fixed for the official opening of the whole of the Canton section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Colonel John T. Carter, chief paymaster, who was in Hongkong a few years ago, has become Chief Paymaster at the War Office and Officer in Charge of Records.

A Chinese residing at Woungneicheong was fined \$25 by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for keeping and storing kerosene without a licence.

"The American residents of Hongkong have asked for a battleship. 'Are they in danger of any kind?' 'Certainly not. They want to give a dance.'"—Pittsburg Post.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has, it is reported, ordered the Kia-gan Dock to build a river steamer for the Yangtze at the cost of Taels 37,000.

Mr. A. B. Lowe left by the French mail steamer Polynesien yesterday for Shanghai en route to London via Siberia, on a business visit. Mrs. Layton, who left for Home owing to the illness of her daughter, is travelling by the same route.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, H. E. The Governor's "At Home" arranged for this afternoon (the third Tuesday in August) has been postponed until next Tuesday. The invitations, which have been issued for the third and fifth Tuesdays in August therefore are now for the "fourth and fifth."

Mr. H. Bond, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., at Poochow, has been transferred to the Hongkong house. Mr. Bond, the Poochow Echo says, has been a most regular attendant in the choir and his services will be greatly missed.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday a boatwoman was fined \$5 for failing to exhibit the regulation lights between sunset and sunrise. The owners of ten other native or fi were fined \$10 apiece for being in the Causeway Bay refuge without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

A Peking despatch says that a Dutch gentleman who was formerly manager of the bank of Java has been recommended to the post of financial adviser to the Chinese Government by the four Powers concerned in the loan. His annual salary is reported to be \$5,500 and the term of appointment to be one year. The gentleman is reported to be well advised on Far Eastern questions.

Three Chinese boys were placed before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of maliciously killing two geese, killing with intent to steal, and trespassing on Crown land. Defendants are alleged to have dumped them into a stream near the coffee plantation, and this caused the poisoning of the geese. They were remanded until Wednesday, bail being allowed in each case in the sum of \$50.

When the E. and A. Company's steamer Athenian arrived at Sydney from the East the Customs officers made a big haul of opium. Searchers from the department boarded the steamer down the harbour, and made a thorough search of the vessel. In the bunkers they found several parcels of opium, amounting in all to 75 tins. No owner could be traced on board, and the opium was duly confiscated and lodged in the King's Warehouse.

Twelve gamblers who were arrested at No. 1 Tung Sol Lane were fined \$3 each by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. A similar fine was imposed on each of three men who were playing fan-tan in the street near the China Merchants' wharf. Other ten men arrested at 274, Queen's Road Central for gambling were convicted by the same Magistrate. The two keepers of the game were fined \$25 each, or six weeks' imprisonment, while the remainder of the men were fined \$2 each.

Another new Company is about to be formed in Shanghai—The Shanghai Fisheries, Ltd., of which Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. are the Secretaries and General Managers. The objects of the Company comprise the acquiring of steam-trawling vessels, to salt and otherwise preserve any portion of the catch, and the manufacture of fish-manure and fish-oil. The capital is Tls. 250,000 in shares of Tls. 10 each. Only 10,000 shares are now being issued and the share list closes on Wednesday, 16th inst.

The Acting-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth has received from the British Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok the following cable message:—The Government of Siam wants to experiment with Australian ponies for cavalry. It requires 100, averaging 13 hands, and five years, to arrive at Bangkok not later than October, and if the price is reasonable, more afterwards. The Government of Siam is anxious to know the actual and reasonable price to be landed at Bangkok, or at any rate to be introduced to reliable agents. I should like to assist the Government of Siam in making the experiment successful, and would be grateful if the Government of the Commonwealth would assist, directly or indirectly.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 14th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

"AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS."

Wong Tung Shun and the Yu Lung Yee Ki firm and Wong Kam Chi, partner in the said firm, for \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Mr. Shenton appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Harris represented the defendants.

Mr. Shenton asked for an adjournment as his client had gone to the country, his mother being ill.

His Lordship—All these mothers are perennial.

Mr. Shenton—It is an unfortunate weakness of nature that they get ill.

His Lordship—When did you give Mr. Harris notice?

Mr. Shenton—On Saturday. I found it out when I was sending off the notices for witnesses.

His Lordship—Did he tell you?

Mr. Shenton—No.

His Lordship—Then I must strike it out as an example to others.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

The first thing to be said of Fillis' Circus is that it presents an excellent entertainment in bright and agreeable circumstances. There is nothing objectionable either in the surroundings or in the programme, and the many who yearn for a pleasant evening after dinner cannot do better than patronise this show. They will be agreeably surprised to find that it represents a degree of brilliancy and variety seldom to be found in travelling combinations. The well-trained animals are without doubt a feature of the Circus, and their performances have to be seen to be realised. Ajax, the marvellous contortionist, is all that he is described, Lon Pedro is a wonderful foot juggler, while the other items of the programme make the entertainment one of rare attraction.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL UNREST.

LONDON, August 13th.

Though the dock strikes are settled, there is great unrest among all trades in London, especially among the railwaymen. Four thousand goods porters on five railways in London went on strike yesterday. The majority, however, resumed in the evening on receiving partial concessions. The Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees regards the outlook as very grave, owing to the discontent in all grades at the working of the Conciliation Boards.

Meetings of the London County Council tramwaymen were held at midnight and drafted demands for increased wages and shorter hours. If their demands are not conceded they will take a strike ballot.

RIOTS AT GLASGOW.

The tramway service in Glasgow has been entirely suspended by the men going on strike. Fifty cars were smashed yesterday, and a number of arrests were made.

Rioters placed stones on the tram rails, smashed the windows of cars, boarded trams, and pulled trolleys from off the live wires. Some men sat on the rails and defied the motorman to ride over them. The police repeatedly charged the rioters with their batons. One hundred and fifty cars were damaged.

LATER.

The Glasgow trams restarted to-day, but were again partially stopped by the violence of the strikers.

RENEWED RIOTING AT LIVERPOOL POOL.

LONDON, August 14th.

A meeting of 100,000 striking railwaymen at Liverpool yesterday led to the fiercest rioting in British strike annals. The police charged with batons a number of rowdies on the outskirts of the crowd outside St. George's Hall. This aroused the resentment of the demonstrators, who showered stones, bottles and blocks of wood at the police. A regular pitched battle ensued on the steps leading to the Hall and in the Square below, the police repeatedly hewing a path through the mob. The square was strewn with scores of bleeding forms. The demonstrators resolutely stood their ground for an hour and the police were unable to clear the Square.

LATER.

The demonstrators at Liverpool consisted of all sections of transport workers. Rioting was renewed early this morning. The police and the men of the Warwickshire Regiment cleared the streets.

Five public-houses were wrecked and the provisions shops were looted, walls being torn down to supply missiles.

The street lamps were extinguished and revolvers were fired.

LATER.

The Magistrate read the Riot Act and a battalion of the Warwickshires and Scots Greys were called out and lined up ready to fire.

This overawed the strikers, who scattered into side streets where guerilla fighting lasted till midnight.

The latest estimate of casualties shows 130 injured.

The rioters attempted to rush Lime Street station. They broke down the gates, but were driven back by the police supported by the fire hose.

The station was converted into a temporary hospital.

The mob was most implacable. They stoned ambulances and taxi-cabs conveying the wounded police.

One superintendent sustained a broken jaw.

A patrol of Warwickshires was stoned from the roofs of houses in Preston Street under cover of darkness. Two soldiers were born away in ambulances.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING AND THE STRIKES.

LONDON, August 14th.

The King has telegraphed to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, that he is much pleased to hear that the strike has ended. His Majesty congratulates the Board of Trade and trusts that all work will be resumed to-day.

STEAMER ASHORE AT GUARDAFUI.

LONDON, August 14th.

Lloyds' agent at Aden telegraphs that the steamer Fifeshire, from Australia, is ashore at Guardafui. The crew and seventy-five passengers have been landed at Aden. Two boats, with thirty occupants, are missing.

LATER.

The Fifeshire has been abandoned. She is now under water. The British steamer Dathousie and the Italian steamer Volturno are searching for the missing boats.

The Fifeshire, built at Clydebank in 1898, belongs to the Elderslie Steamship Company of Glasgow. Her tonnage is 5672.

THE POPE.

LONDON, August 14th.

The Pope's condition is unchanged, though His Holiness is more cheerful.

MOTOR FATALITY.

LONDON, August 14th.

Mr. E. Brodie Haire, a director of Lloyd's Bank and formerly M. P. for Hampstead, has died as the result of a motor accident.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, August 14th.

A Paris message states that the Franco-German negotiations concerning Morocco are at a complete standstill. The date of the next meeting between M. Combon, French Ambassador, and Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, remains unfixed.

DEATH OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

LONDON, August 14th.

The death is announced of Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

AMERICAN SENATE AND THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, August 14th.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISE DESREGARDED.

A Washington telegram states that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have adopted against the advice of President Taft a motion by Senator Borah providing for the submission of all proposals for arbitration to the Senate instead of the proposed joint committee with a view to blocking the attempt to conclude treaties with China and Japan.

ARMED ROBBERY ON THE HARBOUR.

A daring case of armed robbery is reported as having occurred on the harbour on Sunday night. On the evening in question three natives engaged the boat of a married boatwoman at Tai-kotsui, and instructed her to row them to Yamutai. When about half-way across the harbour the passengers revealed themselves in their true colours. There were only two women on board, and before they realised what had happened they found themselves covered by a revolver and a couple of knives. Both women were speedily gagged and bound, and the robbers relieved them of jewellery valued at \$80. The men then rowed the boat back to Tai-kotsui and escaped. Yesterday the police arrested a man on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

THE NEW CIRCUS SHOW.

The new artistes arrived yesterday by the s.s. Yarra. All were looking fit, well, and ready for work. It is not time now to say what they are, or what they can do; but, judging from the credentials they bring with them they are all good in their respective acts in the arena. Barowsky and his wonderful horses alone, without the other mammoth part of the performance, are well worth a visit. A list of the artistes and an indication of the character of their performances will be found in the advertisement which appears on page 4.

The new show will open at Causeway Bay to-morrow the 16th, and we are assured that any one paying a visit to the Hippodrome will be well satisfied with a really good night's amusement.

MACAO NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, 13th August.

THE FAN-TAN MONOPOLY.

Two tenders were received yesterday for the fan-tan monopoly up to 1917. Mr. Hui-fa-chen's offer was \$601,500 and Mr. Lam Young's \$623,000 per annum. As Mr. Shu-tang, the last holder of the monopoly, only paid \$450,000 yearly, it will be seen that the revenue of the Colony will from this source be increased \$150,500 per annum.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the fests to be held on October 5th, the first anniversary of the Portuguese Republic. It is difficult to know what the committees will have to do beyond raising money.

THE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

Dredging the harbour has been suspended for some time due chiefly to the typhoons and bad weather. It is now understood that the dredger needs renovation, and for this purpose she has gone to Hongkong.

THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

The rush to the Post Office for stamps is a thing of the past. This department now issues an adhesive "schedule" numbered and initialed by the Postmaster. These are affixed to letters as posted, but they are only used locally and for Hongkong and China. It is remarkable what ingenious ideas emanate from the postal department.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 11th.

POLICE STATIONS.

The new Chief of Police is trying very hard to brace up the discipline of the men under him. At the door of all police stations here there is an armed guard consisting of two or more men according to the size of the station. As often as not this guard may be seen looting against the door posts smoking or carrying on an amiable gossip with passersby. People from the street also often stroll into the station either to have a "look round" or to see someone they know inside. The new Tactai is of opinion that serious results may result from this slackness, and so he has issued orders that the guards are to assume a more vigilant appearance, while no member of the public is to be admitted into the station unless on business, and any such person desirous of admittance must be closely interrogated before he is allowed to pass the door.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The Central Government at Peking is endeavouring more and more to bring the provinces under its direct control—and many interesting examples of these endeavours have occurred lately. One of the latest is in connection with the pay of officials. The Viceroy has been directed by the Minister of Finance to send in without delay full particulars of the pay and allowances of every officer in the province whether his rank be high or low, and in future all these salaries are liable to revision from Peking. The Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to furnish the desired information at once.

PIRACY.

Two days ago a big boat-full of silk cocoons was being towed by a launch past a place called Ye Kok, when it was attacked by pirates who seized the whole of the cargo and murdered two of the crew. Not far away was a river cruiser, which made no attempt to interfere with the pirates, who safely made their escape. When this case was reported to the authorities the Viceroy at once dismissed the captain of the cruiser and told his successor that the same fate would happen to him if a similar event occurred. It is doubtless such want of pluck on the part of the river guardians that makes the pirates so bold and one cannot help thinking that there must be some truth in the assertion so often made that the commanders of river cruisers and such like craft are paid by the pirates to preserve a discreet blindness.

INFRINGING MONOPOLY RIGHTS.

One of the runners attached to the Hong Chai Wine Monopoly discovered a man privately selling wine and thus infringing the rights of the monopolist. He refused to plead guilty and also refused to pay the fine imposed upon him. He was therefore remanded in custody. Later in the day the monopolist requested the man's release, saying that he had received four hundred dollars as compensation. It is not yet known how the Magistrate will deal with the case. The officials in Fatsun are taking strong measures regarding the wine monopoly. It will be remembered that some time ago there were serious riots in that town over the wine question, and since these disturbances many wine sellers have hesitated to take out the necessary licence. The mandarins have now issued an edict that any person causing disturbance to the wine trade in any way whatever shall be publicly beheaded in front of his premises.

OPIMUM.

At Ping Tai in the Nam Hoi District a retail opium seller has been taken before the authorities to explain the large amounts of the drug sold by him. The trader's books show that his sales average nine hundred taels weight of opium a month and the officials are of the opinion that much of this trade must be due to sales to persons not holding licences.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAXATION IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As you and Mr. Ede have done the honour of criticising my letter, I trust that you will afford me space for a reply.

Mr. Ede stated in Council that the average wealth of an individual in Hongkong is one-eighth of that of an individual in the United Kingdom. I challenged that statement, and showed that the average wealth reckoned by property was not Mr. Ede's estimate of Hongkong property one-ninth, and the average wealth reckoned by income (the true test of tax-paying capacity) was at least one-third in Hongkong of the Home average, and that we are taxed far less in proportion to our average incomes than our friends at Home. Neither you nor Mr. Ede have upset my figures in the least on these points, although you have both, unintentionally, no doubt, absolutely misrepresented my arguments.

After laying down the proposition stated above, I left the question of average wealth and discussed the relative weight of certain particular taxes in Hongkong and England, and showed that after making allowance for the extremely high scale of rents in Hongkong the householder here paid a less percentage in rates than the householder in England.

I further endeavoured to show that the duty on two particular classes of alcoholic liquors was half here what it is in the United Kingdom, and that tobacco was free. (I am not a non-smoker, as Mr. Ede suggests.)

Mr. Ede, illogically arguing from the particular to the general, contends that if rents are heavy the cost of living must be heavy in proportion. That appears to me to be quite fallacious: all fresh food (meat, poultry, eggs, fish, game, vegetables and fruit) is, I believe, actually cheaper here, bread is, I think, about the same, tea is cheaper, so is water.

I am quite aware that tinned goods are imported, but peaches and pears do not come from any more necessary of life than champagne and birds' nest soup. I said food was free from taxes, not free from dealers' profits; and I cannot follow Mr. Ede's mental gymnastics when he sets off the increased cost of imports from Europe against exemption from Income Tax.

I must therefore repudiate most strongly the authorship of the statement, which Mr. Ede actually puts into my mouth, "that the cost of living here is 25 times greater than the cost at home."

If one admits, however, that the cost of living here is greater, it follows that the cost of taxation must be proportionately greater.

Although Government only exists for the benefit of the governed, still the labourer is worthy of his hire, and every public servant requires a living wage, and one of the very expensive Hongkong roofs over his head.

There is, moreover, a greater fallacy which lies at the root of the whole of Mr. Ede's argument based on averages: he has to assume that the population is homogeneous here as in England, whereas in fact it is strongly divided between Europeans and Asiatics, and I assert without fear of contradiction that the average income of Europeans out here is much greater than it would be in England, and the average income of Asiatics in Hongkong is about double that of their compatriots in their own homes. And the proportion of Asiatics to Europeans is 20 to 1 in Hongkong.

Then Mr. Ede proceeds to compare the average number of houses and occupants in England and Hongkong, forgetting apparently that the artisan's house in England is usually a cottage of one or two stories and in Hongkong a 4-storied tenement house; and that the legal unit of cubic capacity here is about the same as in London tenement houses.

I now come to your arguments, Mr. Editor, and note in the first place that you doubt the need of additional taxation because (inter alia) the Colony will "save" the sum of \$400,000 spent on the Post Office and Law Courts in 1910. The sum spent in 1910 was, according to the report of the D.P.W., \$290,000; the sum in the published Estimates for 1911 is \$152,800; if therefore there is no expenditure under this heading in 1912, the "saving" will only be \$137,200, and the erection of new buildings in 1912 is probably contemplated.

You also bring forward the bogey of the greater cost of living and ignore the consequential greater cost of government, and you distort my argument by confusing the average wealth of the individual with the relative incidence of two classes of taxes which only constitute a quarter of the whole revenue and amount to 54 a head.

You also wish to compare the relative expenditure out here with that in England, without allowing for the relative higher income of the European here, and omitting the Asiatics entirely from your calculation.

It appears further that you are willing to wait until the Eastern Extension Co. erect a wireless station here and the Chinese Government establish one on the Pratas.

You apparently share the lethargy of the Honourable Members of Council, the learned barristers, merchants, shipping superintendents and underwriters, who are supposed to represent us, and who appear to be content with the reply of the Government that no information is available with regard to these matters, and sit silent like school boys at the bidding of the R. Hon. L. V. Harcourt.

So let us all sleep it is drowsy weather, doubtless, and wait for the Home Government, busy shooting grouse, and the Chinese Government, whose hands are full of rebellions: let Hongkong continue a back-number, the laughing-stock of the mercantile marine, the byword of the Pacific, till our much vaunted 35,000,000 tons of coast-boats and other vessels rest together at the bottom of the sea in the Great Typhoon, from which we are never safe.

It is to be, "always afternoon" in Hongkong—Yours, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

A BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

The following letter, under the heading of "A barbarous punishment," appears in the *Shanghai Times*:

Sir, My blood curdled when I read in your issue of this morning's date that the native priest who murdered a colleague on the borders of this Settlement some weeks ago is about to be executed in the Chinese City by "Chang Lung," a process whereby he is fixed in a cage, and standing on tip-toe on a pile of bricks with his head thrust through a canopy—he will slowly die from starvation and thirst, enduring the tortures of heat and rain and the bites of insects for a full week, if his strength holds out so long, meanwhile.

I write this letter to you, Sir, partially conscious of the weakness of my pen to adequately express the pity I feel for the poor wretched criminal, and to excite on his behalf the compassion of those who have in a dreadful manner planned his doom. But I do so, also, in the earnest hope that these few words of mine will stir the feelings of others more capable and powerful than myself, so that something may be done to prevent a disgraceful civilisation being perpetrated with the knowledge and tacit consent of a community priding itself as being representative of those great nations of the earth which are banded together in the glorious mantle of Christianity.

Is it possible, I ask, that Christian Clergy and Missionaries will sit still in Shanghai and allow this thing to happen without sending forth a most eloquent cry of protest? Are our Councils, our Council, our newspapers, our leaders, intellectual, social and military, willing to let a shameful piece of barbarity be enacted at our very doors without raising vigorous hands to prevent it? Surely among our correspondents, ourselves, and especially those of them here in Shanghai who have been educated in foreign schools and in foreign surroundings, there must be many who realise that the perpetration of such wantonly cruel acts as that now about to take place is a degradation to their country, a dragging of their national name in the dirt before the eyes of all nations.

In the name of humanity I appeal to you, to the foreign residents of this Settlement, and especially to every thoughtful and humane Chinese reader of your paper, on behalf of the unhappy, helpless wretch now under sentence of death, and in his name I pray that justice may be tempered with mercy.

I am, Sir, Yours,

HUMANITY.

[We have nothing to add to the foregoing eloquent and well-timed appeal that can contribute to its force. The dreadful thing which our correspondents and ourselves have mentioned here before and will, no doubt, happen here again, and no human agency, so long as the present scheme of things endures, can be invoked to prevent it. The competency to try and punish offenders against her laws by her own methods is one of China's most cherished sovereign rights, and in the frame of mind which she has lately been exhibiting there is very little likelihood that she can be induced to refrain from exercising the smallest fraction of the most drastic of these so judiciously guarded privileges in deference to foreign sentiment or foreign desire. But however that may be, it does not lessen the propriety or force of all our correspondent says, and we heartily commend his suggestion that it is the duty of this community to make some effort to prevent the perpetration of such a horrible crime as the execution of this wretched priest in the manner planned by the Chinese officials, would contribute to the mission of the Consulate, the Council, the foreign residents, and all who are susceptible to sentiments of humanity among the native community, unite in a protest to the Viceroy at Nanking, the foreign Ministers or the Prince Regent, or who ever may be chosen by the promoters of the idea as likeliest to help in the matter, and something may be done. But whatever step may be taken it will need to be taken quickly, for if any delay is allowed to take place the horror may be perpetrated whilst we are making up our minds how to act. But meanwhile what a commentary the awful sentence forms upon the claims which have been put forward so strenuously of late on China's behalf, that she is now sufficiently civilised to be entrusted with jurisdiction over foreign residents within her confines, and that exterritoriality should therefore be abolished.]

NEW GOLF COURSE FOR SHANGHAI.

After rather protracted negotiations, says the *N. C. Daily News*, an eighteen-hole golf course is at length within measurable distance of being included within the reach of Shanghai. When the International Recreation Club acquired its race-course at Kiangwan, the possibilities of golf links there were at once considered by local golfers, and now arrangements have practically been completed whereby, under the auspices of the Shanghai Golf Club, this desirable and necessary fact. The Committee of the Shanghai Golf Club has been in negotiation with the International Recreation Club, and at a meeting of the members of the Golf Club on the 10th inst. the result of these negotiations was submitted in the form of a resolution to enter into an agreement with the International Recreation Club to rent land suitable for a course. Mr. E. F. Mackay, Captain of the Club, presided, and explained the work of the Committee in connection with the scheme for a new course. Negotiations had taken place for the leasing or purchase of a part of Gongh Island, but these had been discontinued, and with the Kiangwan scheme they would have a course within about forty-five minutes' journey from the Shanghai Club. He also mentioned that a new road was in contemplation to the race-course, so that in future it would be possible to drive down.

On the proposal of Mr. Mackay, seconded by Mr. P. Fowler, the Committee was empowered to enter upon a lease with the International Recreation Club for the purpose of renting land suitable for an eighteen-hole course, and a further resolution was carried with reference to the subscription.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed to two members of the Club, Mr. H. F. Winslow and Mr. E. R. Morris, who had undertaken a great deal of the work and who had assisted the Committee in reference to the matter.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Tilley, the members passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Committee for what they had done in the securing of an eighteen-hole course.

BLACK EGGS.

Everyone has heard of the black broth of the Spartans over which the fastidious Dionysius made a great fuss, and was unconvinced when told that it was enjoyed with relish by the ingredients of which in the Syracusean opinion could little alter the taste. The housewife would, however, probably be shocked to find the eggs left by the milkman jet-black. The black Cayuga duck, a South American bird, frequently lays black eggs. The black coloring does not penetrate the shell, being due to an oily pigment which can be rubbed off. In successive layings the coloring fades and disappears.

THE TRADE OF SWATOW FOR 1910.

Mr. B. C. Tones, H.B.M.'s Consul at Swatow, states in his Report on the trade of the port for 1910:

The year 1910 was on the whole a good year in the trade of Swatow, and had it not been that serious financial difficulties arose in the latter half of the year, 1910 would have marked an exceptionally good year in local commercial annals. The inevitable financial crash which was prophesied with no uncertain voice in the 1909 issue of these reports duly arrived in September. The reprehensible over-issue of bank-notes, which was, however, generally known to the public, eventually brought two of the leading banks to failure to the amount of some \$2,000,000 each. Occurring just at the time of the piece-goods season, these failures entirely dislocated business for a time, and it will be some months before their disastrous effect vanishes from the port. Of the 40 native banks, rather less than half were affected by the two failures; but the latter being more or less connected with foreign business, the effect on trade was felt generally.

GROSS AND NET VALUES OF TRADE. The value of the gross trade shows an increase over the 1909 figures of \$224,233 and that of the net trade an increase of \$853,477; but in considering this increase an appreciation of the Italian trade from 2,741 in 1909 to 24,843 in 1910 must be kept in mind.

THE NET TOTAL VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS IN 1910 was \$2,563,954, an increase of \$616,892 on the previous year. For this increase opium and rice are principally responsible, rice especially so. Decrease of supply caused the value of opium to become abnormally inflated, while the large import of foreign rice was due to a shortage of mid-China crops on account of floods.

Opium.—The year 1910 has been described by one of the leading Chinese opium merchants as unsatisfactory. The chief factor towards this condition of things has been the monopoly tax, nominally on prepared opium, which originated in Canton and was, with applied to Swatow. The tax, which in 1910 commenced at \$7 c20 per ball of 3 catties (4 lbs.)—thereby raising the retail price of the drug some 15 per cent—was raised at the Chinese New Year to \$12 per ball, and the merchants and therefore the outlets for 1911 are now gloomy than ever. There are no foreign dealers in opium in Swatow. The entire business is in the hands of Chinese merchants; there are 28 opium hong or firms, but owing to opium trade depression only 12 of these are at present exclusively devoted to opium, the remaining 16 having found it necessary to add other branches of trade to their businesses in order to make a living. By this saving device some of the opium hong are said to have been broken by the depression. But unless the monopoly tax is abolished or very considerably reduced, it is certain that the majority of the hong will have to close their doors to opium in the course of 1911. The import of Indian opium fell to about 62 per cent of the 1909 import figures. A similar proportionate decrease is seen in the import of native Chinese opium, but the prime cause of this decrease is prohibition of cultivation, owing to the use of opium in Swatow has decreased from a daily consumption of 11 chests a day to three chests a day. In connection with the decrease in the import of opium, it is noteworthy that there is in this locality a considerable increase in the use of morphia, which came largely into use as a remedy for those anxious to give up the use of opium.

Piece Goods.—These call for no special comment, except that business was much hindered by the failure of native banks, as mentioned. Tightness of money at the busiest season for piece-goods made advances difficult, and the trade suffered in consequence.

Kerosene Oil.—The import of kerosene oil is not so large as might reasonably be expected. The explanation lies in the fact that some of the oil companies only fill their Swatow tanks at lengthy intervals, and that thus 12 months may pass, the import returns of which give no proper idea of the business. The import of kerosene oil of Burmah oil in the returns is noted as a new departure. A Chinese agent in charge of the imports, but it is doubtful whether the new venture will be able to compete at all successfully with the older established companies.

Native Imports.—The net value of imports of native produce shows a decrease of \$192,692 on the previous year. The diminished import of native rice accounts for the whole of this decrease.

Beans and Bean Cake.—Insufficiency of rain in the North caused shortage in the bean crops, prices being high, the average price during the year being well over \$3 per picul.

Exports.—These show an increase in value over the 1909 exports of \$229,278. Towards this increase sugar is by far the largest contributor.

Sugar.—The export of human hair, to which the duties on sugar are added, has increased by more than doubled in 1910. This article has reached the fifth place among the exports from the point of value and appears to have established itself firmly in the list.

Sugar calls for special mention. The value of the export (\$287,137) represents more than one-quarter of the whole of the exports. The inflated prices obtained in 1909 tempted farmers to extend their cultivation of sugar, and over 1,000,000 piculs were produced during the year, compared with 800,000 piculs in 1909.

The large supply caused a fall in prices towards the end of the year.

Tobacco fell off considerably, the area of cultivation having been reduced in favour of sugar.

Shipping.—Tonnage showed little variation from the previous year, British figures remaining comparatively stationary. A new Chinese Line, calling itself the China-Singapore Navigation Company and shipping tonnage, Norwegian steamers, was started with the object of competing with the North German Lloyd steamers which engage in the coolie trade between Swatow and Bangkok. The effort has met with some success, and is likely to be continued.

The company has now been running for about a year and a half.

Emigration.—Emigration was strong in 1910, the demand for coolie labour in the Straits Settlements and vicinity being very great. Negotiations are on foot between the French and Chinese Governments for the employment of Chinese indentured labour in French Indo-China, and also between the German and Chinese Governments for a revision of the regulations governing Chinese indentured emigration to Samoa. The negotiations in both cases are proceeding slowly.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS. Swatow Waterworks.—Work has now started in earnest upon the waterworks. A British firm of architects is in charge of the works, which are being constructed by a British engineering firm. It is expected that water will be supplied to Swatow by the new company early in 1913.

Chienghai-Swatow Tramway Scheme.—This scheme, which was mentioned in the previous report as being in process of execution, and which was to be carried out with only Chinese capital, died in its early infancy, and the idea

has been abandoned in spite of the determination of the promoters as expressed in the company's prospectus.

Oil Crushing Companies.—Of the two companies occupied in oil-crushing one stopped business in September owing to the failure of the bank which referred to in this report, and is now offering its business for sale, but the price asked (\$120,000) is considered to be too high by any likely purchasers. The other company worked for four months during the year and showed a profit on the working, but imports from the Yangtze region affected its business.

Silver Mining.—The Tung Yi silver mine stopped working in the autumn owing to the insufficiency of capital, and it is reported that the company has abandoned the undertaking. Only \$5,000 of the proposed capital of \$50,000 was collected, and the company employed no proper experts. It is fairly evident from the above instances that the time is not yet ripe for the Chinese to attempt to inaugurate industrial enterprises without practical foreign assistance of a financial or technical kind. Of the two industrial enterprises which may be called Chinese undertakings, and which have been mentioned in this locality, the Chienghai Railway was constructed under Japanese supervision and the Swatow waterworks are being constructed by British engineers under a British firm of architects.

THE PLAGUE AT SHANGHAI.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

We take the following from the *N. C. Daily News* of the 11th inst.

It was hoped, of improving, the situation in Shanghai with regard to the recurrence of plague has become more serious. Not only are cases from the infected district outside the settlement still coming in, but within the settlement boundaries a case has been discovered, and also one in the French Concession. Further deaths have occurred in the Chinese Public Isolation Hospital; where the sufferers from the disease have been under a total of fourteen and the number of persons at present under treatment is five. Up to Wednesday six cases had been admitted to hospital, and yesterday (Thursday), there were three more. One of these three was discovered in an alleyway named Yung-Ching Li in the French Concession. This alleyway is situated off Rue du Consulat, not far from Rue Montauban, so that it is practically in the heart of a large area inhabited by Chinese, and at the little distance from some of the foreign buildings in the Concession. The case in question came from the International Settlement, practically from the same locality as the cases which gave rise to the trouble of November last. It was discovered in a house in Kansu Road, a thoroughfare which runs to the north of the Sochow Creek, and is adjacent to North Tibet Road. On the discovery being made, the subject was at once removed to hospital, as was done with the others. The third of the day's cases came from the other end of the boundary line, namely, Tien Bao Li, from where the previous cases proceeded.

At the same time as the fresh subjects were brought to hospital, four of those previously under treatment died. The first of these passed away in the early morning, and was succeeded by the three others, one of the victims being a woman and the others men.

POSSIBILITIES.

Although a case has broken out, or rather has been discovered, in the International Settlement, there is a ray of hope in the announcement of the opinion of Dr. Cox, who has been dealing with the plague patients, that it may simply be a migration from Tien Bao Li—the infected district in Chapei. So near this place is it that this theory is highly probable, but the authorities will not allow the matter to rest there without making the fullest inquiry into all the circumstances.

The case from the French Concession presents a different aspect. The scene of the original outbreak is so remote from the district where this case has been discovered that the chances of its having got there in the same way as is supposed to have happened in the case in the International Settlement seem rather slender. Rather would it appear as if it were a new focus, and accordingly the strictest precautions will have to be observed.

THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL.

In connection with the present outbreak the work of the Chinese Public Isolation Hospital in North Yunnan Road Extension has been nothing short of notable. From the time the first case was discovered the officers of the hospital have been hard at work, not only tending to the patients who have been brought in, but in looking for fresh cases. Through their vigilance the two cases of the Settlement and French Concession have been early come to light, enabling the authorities of the different districts to inaugurate the necessary steps for the public.

The Chinese authorities of the Chapei district are now fully alive to the danger in their midst, and have taken steps to see what can be done. Yesterday, Dr. Cox visited the infected area, and the authorities and leading men have called for a report from him. This will be submitted immediately, and then a consultation will be held upon the steps to be taken in the circumstances.

WASP IN A LAWSUIT.

NOVEL CASE UNDER THE WORK EN'S ACT.

The curious question whether an engine-driver on a threshing machine who was stung by a wasp and died from the consequent poisoning had met with an accident "arising out of" his employment, according to the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, was decided last month at Attleborough County Court by Judge Mulligan, K.C.

His Honour remarked that he believed it was the first instance of a wasp figuring as the physical cause of actual litigation.

The claim was against Mr. Thomas Alday Barton, a Norfolk farmer, by the widow and grandchild of the deceased engine-driver, Charles Amey, who had been for fifteen years in Mr. Barton's employment. The wasp sting was received while Amey was assisting to thresh his master's wheat on October 18, and as this is remarkably late for the appearance of wasps his Honour quoted from the article "Entomological Britannica" to explain the circumstances.

From that explanation he inferred that the wasps seen on October 18 were female wasps which had gone into winter quarters near the wheat stack; that they were aroused and exasperated by the motion, noise, and heat of the threshing machine, and that in their wrath they stung Amey.

Having also referred to the Lord Chancellor's judgment in *Kitchinham v. Johannesburg* on June 5 of this year, he said each claim will henceforth depend on its own facts. He found that the accident did arise out of the employment, and awarded compensation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

AN HISTORIC HOUSE.

Rembrandt's house at Amsterdam in the Jodenbreestraat, in which the master spent the most fruitful years of his artistic activity, and which was sold with all its art treasures in 1656, when the artist was declared a bankrupt, is to be restored.

THE COST OF A DRESS.

A recently enriched builder's wife has caused great amusement in the Rue de la Paix. Bill in hand she went round to the dressmaker and asked if he would be so kind as to make her out a detailed bill. Anxious to oblige, the dressmaker sent in the following account:—For a dress of £76 to Madame X, cost of material £8, time spent (50 hours) £0, our own special "style," £58. Total £76.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.

The Great Central Railway Company has introduced in their London and Manchester service two entirely new trains fitted up in the most luxurious fashion. Side lounge ventilators in the carriages let in a good supply of air, but keep out the dust, the lighting is electrical, hassocks or footstools are obtainable, and each compartment is provided with bull communication with the attendant. The construction of the carriages ensures easy running with the minimum of vibration.

BURNS' GRANDSON.

The death, just occurred in Glasgow, of Mr. James Glencairn Thomson, the last surviving grandson of Robert Burns. He was the son of the poet's daughter Elizabeth, by her marriage with John Thomson, and was born in 1828. He became a weaver like his father, but after the collapse of hand loom work took to calico printing. The old man's declining years were made more comfortable by the grant of a small Civil List Pension.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

The interesting announcement is just made of the engagement of the Maharajah of Gwalior to a Princess of Baroda. The Maharajah is one of the King's A.D.C.s and honorary colonel of a British Regiment. His Highness was a prominent figure in the Coronation processions, and his name has become familiar to the public through his wonderful horsemanship at Hurlingham. He is a strong ruler with a mind of his own, and a keen soldier, who saw active service in China ten years ago.

ACTIVE AT 107.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, aged 107, the King's oldest pensioner, was present at an old people's Coronation dinner given in the Wood Green Skating Rink. On her arrival Mrs. Clark indulged in a little dance. She did full justice to the meal. During its progress Mr. Percy Alden, the member of Parliament for the division, placed on her shoulders a handsome silk shawl as a present from his daughter. When the gathering sang the National Anthem Mrs. Clark joined in and sang most of the lines quite clearly.

THE WOMEN'S WERKING.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald* relates an amusing incident arising out of the Coronation celebrations in the Russian capital. As Lady Bucknham, the wife of the British Ambassador, was unable to attend the Coronation banquet, it was decided to exclude ladies from the feast. This caused great indignation among the ladies of the British colony, and they immediately set to work and organised what proved to be a very successful rival banquet, from which men were rigorously excluded.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

To the obstinate folk who deny that beasts have souls we commend the moving history of the Crab of Withness, says the "University Correspondent." The crab, caught off the village, were labelled for experimental purposes with brass numbers, carried to Saltfleet, and there returned to the deep. Not long after the were caught again in a crab-pot at their old home. The soft-hearted animals, pining for the haunts of their youth, had walked forty miles as the crows flies—and that is quite a different thing from the zig-zag tacklings of a labelled crab. They are now in the hands, or rather in the pots, of the Marine Biological Association, who will, we hope, see to it that their old age is made comfortable.

LAUNDER AND BLACKIE.

At a special meeting of the Edinburgh Heather Club, the honorary membership of the club was conferred on Mr. Harry Lauder. The hon. membership was conferred on Mr. Lauder in appreciation of his outstanding qualities as a Scotsman. The chairman, pinning the badge of membership on Mr. Lauder's coat, remarked that they had only one other hon. member of the club, namely, Professor Stuart Blackie. In returning thanks, Mr. Lauder said there was no greater honour that could be bestowed upon a man than to be taken into the bosom of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Lauder concluded by rendering the song "There's a cot in yonder glen."

SURPRISE FOR THE APACHE.

Putting a highway robber to flight with a hatpin is the latest exploit of a young English woman in Paris. She had been visiting friends at Passy, and was driving home in a cab about midnight, the *Telegraph* states. As the cab was crossing the Place de l'Etoile a man who was standing on the footpath made a sign to the cabman to stop. The cabman, believing that the man was acquainted with the lady, drew up and waited for him to approach. The lady was an impatient apache, who called out to the lady to hand him her purse, and threatened her if she did not do so. Fortunately she did not lose her self-possession, and before the apache was aware of it she had put her hand up to her hat, drawn out a hatpin, and buried it in his arm. "There is something for you!" she said, as she was about to plunge it in a second time. The man had enough of it, and yelled with pain. The cabman, having understood at last, whipped up his horse and drove away.

SANITY AND HIGH HEELS.

If anything could be higher than the Parisienne's hat, it is her heels. The low English heel has once or twice enjoyed a brief season's favour in Paris, but at heart the Parisienne dearly loves to add a cubit or so to her stature, and she achieves it, of course, with her beloved Louis XV. heel. Perched thus on stilts, with the foot at an impossible angle, "is footing" becomes impossible, and Madame seats herself in a cab every time she starts out for a walk. This is why her boots and shoes are always new. Someone has discovered that there is a close relation between the heels and the wit. The conversation of the walker in low heels is trite and flat—bromidic, so to speak—but she who trips in high ones will soar to unexpected altitudes of epigram and paradox. We know that great wit and insanity are near neighbours, and the Germans, putting the principle in practice, are treating madwomen with a bare foot regime. The contact of the bare flat foot with Mother Earth is expected to bring back wandering minds to an everyday plane, and the experiment is naturally interesting.

INTIMATIONS.

SKIN IRRITATION MADE HER WALK FLOOR ALL NIGHT.

Came on Hands and Arms Like Little Blisters. Was Dreadful, Would Break and Spread. Eased at Once and Quite Cured by Use of Cuticura Ointment and Soap.

Cured Baby of Rash and Sores, Too.

"Whenever I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I shall be pleased to do so, as I consider them a household treasure. My hands and arms were covered with tiny small spots which caused me great irritation, and I had to walk my bedroom floor some times at night. Then I got a little Cuticura Ointment which eased the irritation at once. My husband got me some Cuticura Soap and more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and now I see nothing of the rash at all. I think that Cuticura Soap and Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Anne Emily, 56, Victoria Rd., Woking, Surrey, England, Dec. 17, 1910.

In a late letter, Mrs. Emily adds: "The eruption used to come at first like little white blisters, and the irritation was dreadful. Then they would break and spread, but by the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I have not quite cured. I have not recommended to extend of mine both the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my baby. He was covered with rash and sores from his teeth. She is delighted with them, for they have cured her baby."

The Cuticura Remedies are the most economical treatment for the rash and scab of infants, children and adults. A tub of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment being often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. London depot: 27, Charles Street, U.S.A. Patent Office, U.S. Pat. 1,000,000. Boston: 100, State Street. Cuticura is a trademark.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New

Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON.

Comprising—

SILVER CUPS.

PRESENTATION PLATE.

TEA SERVICES.

Ac. Ac.

PRINCES PLATE.

TABLE WARE.

CUTLERY.

FISH KNIVES and FORKS.

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS.

LEATHER HAND BAGS,

and WALLETTS.

RAZORS

(25s)

A REMARKABLE TWO-YEAR-OLD.

A normal sized couple in Mount Airy, Georgia, are the embarrassed owners of a child, James Adolph Cody, two years and three months old, who, the *Daily News* declares, already exists as much as both the father and mother together. He weighs eight and a half stone; is fourteen inches round the neck, thirty-six inches round the waist, sixteen inches above the knee, and thirteen inches below. When not crying for food, he sleeps well, seems perfectly healthy, and is strong enough to knock children down three times his years. For breakfast he eats biscuits thickly spread with bacon gravy, butter, and syrup, and drinks two glasses of milk. He grows queerly misanthropic, and gets a couple of cups of coffee. He relishes light refreshment between meals, while for dinner and supper he enjoys a big plate of boiled, bacon and vegetables—the whole pie if he can get it

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CHARITY CONCERT, on behalf of the family of the late Private W. E. RAYLOR, Infantry Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1911, at 9.15 p.m. If not the Concert will be held in the Drill Hall. Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, or from VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS. By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel L. A. H. HAMILTON and Officers the Band of the 1st R.O.Y.L.I. will attend. Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [1036]



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"KATUNA" ... On or about 5th Sept. For freight and further information apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [1037]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. The Steamship "Venice" ex s.s. "Metzovich," transhipped at Trieste. Trieste ex s.s. "Trieste," transhipped at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th inst. will be subject to risk.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princess' Building, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1038]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains—

Far Eastern News. Leading Articles. Fighting Malaya. Chinese Sargants and Governorships. The Anti-Queen Movement. Steamboat & Railway. Hongkong's Taxation. The Compradore. The Lords and the Veto. Raudon Refutations. Hongkong News. Correspondences: The Taxation Question. The Convention Celebration Accounts. Attempt to Kill a European. Neighbours at Variance. Lighter Alarms in the Harbour. Rubber Exports from the States. Bellios School. Royal Square. Shanghai Trade. Another Dynamite Outrage at Canton. Canton News. Kungtung (Amoy) Municipal Council. His Excellency the Governor. The Storm. Shipping in the Harbour. The Perse Community. The Sanitary Board Vacancy. The Yangtze Floods. Supreme Court. Big Fire in Cebu. Company Meetings: Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. Telegraph and Telephone Extensions in China. Sir Patrick Manson's Services to Medicine. Hongkong Legislative Council. Publication of French of Licence. Cities of Red-Off. Victoria Recreation Club. Naval Docks at Shanghai. The Dockwork Case. Company Reports: The Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. The Yangtze Floods. Commercial Shipping. Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash. Copies can be posted from this Office to address sent; including postage, 34 cents each. \$1 Cash for three copies. Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 32. Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KINA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to risk.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 13th August, 1911. [1033]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to risk.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1034]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAIT.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to risk.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. BILLS OF LADING will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1035]

WANTED. AN ASSISTANT COSTS CLERK. Preference given to Applicants with previous experience. Apply—

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1036]

SITUATION WANTED. SHIPPING CLERK—Young Man (age 25) with First Class Shipping and General Office experience in England, Knowledge of Typewriting and shorthand, and holding excellent references, desires position. Due to arrive in Hongkong at end of August. E. D. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 12th August, 1911. [1021]

STAMPS BOUGHT. HIGHEST PRICES paid for all sorts of Postage, Revenue or Telegraph Stamps. CASH PER RETURN MAIL. Stamps of high denomination Specially Wanted. H. ROSS SHIELDS & Co., 4 Eldon Street, London, E.C.

Bankers—UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, LTD. 905.

ITALIAN MARBLE. MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD. STONES and CROSSES in Stock at—BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

PUBLIC COMPANY. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1911.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th August, to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [994]

INTIMATIONS

THE NEW SHOW

CAUSEWAY BAY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

AUGUST 16TH, 1911.

Doors Open at 8 p.m. Overture at 9.15 p.m.

When the following NEW ARTISTS will make their

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

COROGOT FAMILY, Trick Cyclists. MARRIANI FAMILY, EQUESTRIENNES. (4 in number)

A. ALEXANDROFF, Foot Equilibrist. D. VERGURIOFF, Clown. LEO HARRISON, Clown. K. DANLOFF, Clown.

MILES SONGA, KATGA, E. SONGA, ALBERTA, AUGUSTA, DANLOFF, BLAEMARIOUS, ELES, FANNY, NATIONAL and CLASSIC DANCERS. F. MARCISHENKO, HUNGARIAN POST RIDER, with 8 horses. SLADCK FAMILY, MABLE STATUARY.

D. JOSEPH and his wonderful Dogs. NICOLAS and PIETRO, AGILE AERONAUTS.

N. BOROWSKY,

and his Magnificent Stud of Well-Trained Entire Horses.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEES—EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4.30 P.M.

Children Half-Price to all Parts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Second Seats 50 cents, Stalls 30 cents.

Box Offices Now Open at ROBINSON PLANO Co.

Special Trains before and after the Performance. Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [982]

INTIMATIONS

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Price of ICE is REDUCED to ONE CENT per lb. from this Date.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD. Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1009]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Price of ICE is REDUCED to ONE CENT per lb. from this Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1005]

NEW ZEALAND GREEN-STONE.

SPECIMENS of this lovely Stone, worn universally as a Fashionable Article of Jewellery, Mailed direct to you for 10/- Write to-day.

B. WEINGOTT, Dept. J. Wanganni, New Zealand. 964]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. [1029]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements: 195 feet 143 feet 115 feet 115 feet 16,572 114 3,735

TO LET. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48. Yau-mai, Area 35,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession. "Y. Z." Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET. GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East. Apply—

CHATER & MODY, Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET. GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [116]

TO LET. GODOWN, No. 5, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO LET. GODOWN, No. 5, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

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TO LET. GODOWN, No. 5, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be let from 1st January, 1912. GODOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings. "CREGGAN," 39, The PRINCE GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRINCE EAST, SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Apply—

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [729]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, on higher level. Apply to—

Y. X. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [990]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Maitland. Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. No. 7, DUDELL STREET, 1 Godown. "KELLET CREST," No. 66, PEAK, from 1st August, 1911.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The DYBLE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—Tobacco, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession. "Y. Z." Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

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TO LET.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [12]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK. (NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE COMMERCIAL BANK). ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000). Paid up Capital FL 12,401,050 (£1,033,421). Reserve Fund FL 3,252,157.00 (£271,013).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKING CO.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 1/2 per cent. 6 months 4 per cent. 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

G. WOLDRINGH, Manager, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000. Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000. Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Amoy, Anping, Canton, Eochow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Taipei, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Voeux Road. Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000. RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000. Gold \$6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 35 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 5th August, 1911. [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000. RESERVE FUND ... Yen 16,830,000. Date ... 13th March, 1911.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Tokyo, Nagasaki, New York, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong.

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POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.

Booking Plan at MESSRS. ROBINSON PIANG CO.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. D. B. McPHERSON, Manager. [1010]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU

AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of
Cargo alongsider.Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY,
the 11th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense and delivery must then be taken
from Company's Godown.No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th
inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and
handling charges.All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be
left on board or Godown, and examination of
same to be arranged.All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY,
the 28th inst., otherwise they will not be
recognised.

K. MATSUDA,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1011]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West
Point Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th Aug. at 9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 19th
Aug., or they will not be recognised.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.This Steamer brings Cargo:
Ex ss "Pondo" from Zanzibar via Aden.
Transhipped at Port Said.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [5]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI

MARIITIMI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken
delivery of immediately.All Claims must be sent to the Office of the
undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst.,
or they will not be recognised.All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th inst. at 9.30 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [4]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SATSUMA"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
8th prox., or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th inst., at 2.30 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1012]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

STATEMENT BY MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, in introducing the Indian Budget, said the Government of India may claim, in disposing of its last year's surplus, to have shown a combination of prudence and liberality, entrenched its own financial position, discharged its onerous liabilities and spent considerable sums on very deserving objects. Referring to the Budget Estimates, he said they were based on the expectation that the harvest and trade would be good.

THE DELI DURBAR.

Mr. Montagu dealt exhaustively with the arrangements for the Delhi Durbar, and said he was of opinion that Government's decision regarding the expenditure represented fairly well the mean between extravagance and failure to give suitable expression to the feelings of a people deeply moved by a great and unique occurrence.

"Our aim is to make the Durbar ceremonies as popular as possible, and to give every opportunity to the Indian people of sharing therein. We wish the King's God speed, believing that he will receive a real and heartfelt welcome from his people in India not only because the news of his popularity and devotion to his Imperial duties will have reached them, but because they will see in his visit a further evidence of our earnest that time and knowledge have increased the desire which has always animated the British people to help and serve their India-fellow-subjects."

FINANCE: THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Reverting to finance, Mr. Montagu asked the House to look beyond the current financial year. He dwelt on the necessity of facing the loss on the opium revenue, and declared that the Government of India would loyally and scrupulously carry out their share in the agreement. He claimed the sympathy of the House of Commons for all who were doing their share to eradicate the immoral industry, firstly for the Chinese, who were showing admirable zeal, and then for the Indian tax-payers, who were willingly and cheerfully making the sacrifice. However, while it was difficult and undesirable to obtain a sudden increase in the revenue of India, nevertheless, there was a steady upward growth, owing to the general development of the country. A portion of the natural growth of revenue might possibly be required to meet the expenditure on such subjects as Education and Sanitation, "but there is also a possibility of economy in other branches."

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"The promise of the Finance Member, during the debate in Calcutta in January, that all Members of the Indian Government would carefully scrutinise expenditure, I have every reason to believe, is being fulfilled."

"Indeed, it has given rise to rumours, whence obtained I know not, that we propose to cut down the Military Department in India. But when reviewing expenditure in other Departments, why should we except the Military Department? If there were no Army (sic) in India no one would suggest that the Army would be anything but adequate to the needs of the situation, but simply because the Army was organised in other times it is seriously suggested that you should not be allowed to question military expenditure. Government do not share this illogical view, but what is or will be, I believe, that will impair the efficiency of the Army for guarding the peace of the Empire. However this may be, the question as to whether the loss on opium will involve fresh taxation cannot be definitely answered."

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER: AN UNDIS-

TURBED PERIOD.

Adverting to political conditions, Mr. Montagu said, "There is little to say. The year, unfortunately, has been singularly undisturbed. The appointment of a Special Officer in charge of the relations with the Waziris has been undoubtedly successful hitherto, and it is hoped that the Joint Anglo-Afghan Commission will check Frontier raids, especially if the Afghan authorities are firm in carrying out their agreement regarding outlaws."

Mr. Montagu paid a tribute to Mr. Williamson, who was killed by Aboris, as a young and energetic officer who had done good service. He went on to refer to the constitution of the State of Benares, which had not involved any change in the constitutional theories of the Indian Government, nor did it betoken any new policy in the future.

Dealing with political crime he said: "I am not minimising their horror and can imagine nothing more tragic than a devoted servant of Government having a career of sinister and short." Mr. Montagu expressed the deep regret of the Imperial Government and the Government of India at the deplorable murder of Mr. Ashe.

NEED FOR COURAGE AND FORETHOUGHT.

Mr. Montagu asked: "What do these prophetic words mean? All they mean is that the Indian problem, already difficult and complicated, is becoming more so as the country develops. That is all the more reason why we should face the future bravely and thinkingly and avoid morbid pessimism." Whatever hysterics the armchair critics in the Press may indulge in, the Indian Courts are not to be deflected one jot from that strict justice which has won them the respect of all sections of the community, nor the Executive from clemency when they consider it advisable. The policy of Lord Curzon and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is the policy of Lord Minto and Lord Morley, namely, the punishment of crime and sympathy with the progressive demands of the people.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA.

"India is changing as fast as, if not faster than, the West, and our views must keep pace. Peace, unity and Occidental education have produced a new spirit, and it is our duty to guide that movement aright, so far as possible. When the political organisation of a great Empire undergoes change, it must not be regarded as an inspiration of a philosophic Secretary of State, but must originate from within, not without, and Statutes, Orders in Council, etc., by which the uncertain groping public demands are led into channels of altered policy, do not advance or retard the country. They are manifestations of the development of the country and only help forward a backward movement with a success which is dependent on the wisdom of those in whom the control is vested."

LORD MORLEY'S INFLUENCE ON INDIAN

PROGRESS.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said: "Herein lies true statesmanship, to diagnose the signs of the times and, when the moment comes, to step in. Lord Morley will be remembered for this. He set a seal upon Indian progress such as can fall to the lot of few Secretaries of State, and he found in Lord Minto one who had obtained the affection and gratitude of India. By Lord Morley's Reform scheme we have provided a channel along which India's political history will run, I hope, contentedly and steadily for many years."

THE FUTURE POLITICAL AGITATION.

Regarding the future, Mr. Montagu said that political agitation must not outstrip development in other directions. "Western institutions cannot be imported ready-made. They

must be obtained by Western social development. The Indian educated factor, with democratic leanings, is a tiny factor, and it can only remove this inevitable rejoinder to its demands by years of patient work. The time is ripe for further modification of the system of government. I say to India—Work out your political destiny as far as you may under the existing Constitution and improve its machinery if you will. But, for the moment, attend to the more urgent problems in which, without you, Government can do nothing. Indians must turn their attention to organising an industrial population which can reap the agricultural and industrial wealth of the country and attain to a higher level of education and living."

Mr. Montagu exhaustively reviewed industrial and agricultural conditions, comparing the present progress in India with the development of the English textile industries from isolated hand-weavers, and declaring that the period of transition would entail the gravest problems, to solve which India would need her best and wisest sons.

EDUCATION: APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

He urged the importance of education, especially technical education, but regretted that he could not say much on the subject. The Department continued last year had been hard at work, and he hoped the result would soon be made public. In this connection he alluded to the apathy of the people, which it was their duty to remove. Education in hygiene was essential, especially in view of the prospect of the increasing concentration of the population in large cities, with growing industrialism, but he was glad there were signs that a sanitary conscience was beginning to awake among the mass of the people.

"It is no use," he added, "to urge proposals requiring expenditure when so much can be done by private exhortation and devotion to the problems of the local Government."

GOVERNMENT BY PRESTIGE.

Discussing the functions of Parliament in regard to India, he strongly deprecated the tendency to assume antagonism between the interests of the Indian and the interests of the official. Time was undoubtedly when it was the most important function of Parliament to see that Government by prestige was not carried too far in India, and to explain that Government by prestige pressed to its logical conclusion, meant that a member of this subject race had no right of redress against a member of the ruling race who injured him. "I do not say that it was ever so pressed in India. The prestige theory is now yielding to a strong and equitable administration, but a great deal of nonsense is still talked about prestige, which might be a useful asset with the wild side of the Indian but not with the educated Indian. I mean a theory of responsible government and arrogance, and not that reputation of firm and dignified administration which no Government can afford to disregard, and which can only be acquired by deeds and temper, and not by appeal to the blessed word 'prestige'."

THE DEBATE.

The Earl of Ronaldshay said he hoped Government did not intend to reduce the Indian Army. It was inconceivable that Lord Kitchener should have left a standing army of men, whose economy had been impressed upon him. He also denounced the cotton Excise, and advocated an export duty on raw jute.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

Mr. Montagu said the Earl of Ronaldshay had advocated Tariff Reform in India, but Government did not intend to depart from the Free Trade system. When the opportunity offered, they would make the fiscal system in India more in accord with what they believed to be the only sound economic doctrine.

Colonel Yate complained that the Indian people were not compensated for the loss on opium, and urged the prevention of the export of morphia and cocaine from Europe. He declared that the questions of the Labour Members in the House of Commons were obviously drafted by a Secret Society in Calcutta.

Sir Keith Hardie denounced the Press misrepresentation of Indian affairs.

Sir Albert Spicer moved a Resolution in favour of the provision of facilities for Primary, Secondary and Technical education in India.

Sir George Robertson pointed out that the introduction of Elementary education would lead to a charge that they were trying to subvert Hinduism.

Mr. Montagu intimated that Government were in full sympathy with the education demands. When the scheme, which was now being elaborated, was known, it would be seen that it would go a long way towards bettering the system.

The Resolution was not pressed and was negotiated without a division.

Sir John Jardine advocated the establishment of a University in Rangoon and the granting of an amnesty to political offenders on the Delhi Durbar.

THE QUESTION OF AMNESTIES.

Mr. Montagu, replying during the debate, dealing with the proposed amnesty of prisoners and other questions concerning the Durbar, said it was not for him to make any kind of announcement. He could assure Members, however, that all suggestions would be brought to the notice of Lord Curzon. Referring to the Press Act, he said he believed it was being administered fairly and squarely, to the best ability of men whose chief attribute was a scrupulous sense of fairness.

As regards the suggestion that the Royal Indian Marine should patrol the Persian Gulf, Mr. Montagu said that the Admiralty never objected to supply ships. It was the duty of the Admiralty to protect British interests anywhere, India, he said, did not possess a navy. The Indian Marine existed for the purpose of hydrographic surveys. Regarding education, Mr. Montagu said Lord Curzon would receive a deputation of 40 tomorrow. There was every desire to do something to improve the miserable position of Indian education. The discussion in the Indian Budget, concluded Mr. Montagu, had been more harmonious than any Indian debate he remembered. He congratulated the House on the message of hope he was able to send to their Indian fellow-subjects as a result of the debate.

The Budget was adopted.

"WIRELESS" EXPLORER.

DISCOVERING MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE EARTH.

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[902]

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THE SUMMER CITY.

BERLIN AT ITS BEST.

[BY THE "DAILY MAIL" BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Berliners are an outdoor race and summer is their season. They are in their element now during these balmy days and cool nights. This is the time of the year when their prized home life vanishes, for all outdoors is home for the Berliners between June and September, and his Wohnung is merely a place where he drops in to sleep. Hardly anybody thinks of eating indoors, except at breakfast, and more often than not that most invigorating of meals is taken in the picturesque flower-decked balcony which adorns almost every apartment in this community of flat-dwellers. To watch the people of Greater Berlin on a summer day is to realise for the first time even a throbbing metropolis, far removed from sea, mountain, and forest, has charms irresistible for those who love a life in the open.

An observant foreigner once remarked that the Berliners seem to be organised for eating and drinking. He must have formed this impression in summer time, for life in the Kaiser's bustling capital at this season revolves conspicuously and unambiguously around the inner man. The domestic crowds are to be seen where food and drink are dispensed. If you catch an acquaintance hurrying to an appointment it is almost certain that he is going to meet wife, husband, sweetheart, or friend at a garden cafe or restaurant. The theatre is no less assuredly not to be missed, for the most playhouses are not closed or never more than one-third full, despite strenuous efforts to entice audiences with half-prices or even free tickets. People who live from providing summer amusement for Berliners know that it must be open-air pastime if it is to pay. Even the theatres and opera-houses which have the temerity to remain open have gardens attached and provide, long entrances to enable the audience to stroll beneath illuminated trees and sip beer to the strains of a military band.

THE OUTDOOR HABIT OBSCURES ALL OTHERS. Millionaire and wage-earner are its slaves. The "smart set," or that section of it which has not hurried away to breezy Norderney, Borkum, or Sylt, on the North Sea, or to Heringdorf, Swinemünde, and Heiligendamm, on the less temperate Baltic, literally lives in the open in July and August. Its devotees, men and women, are in the saddle long before seven o'clock, ascending at a trotting pace the green-walled forest of the Altes of the Tiergarten, Berlin's Hyde Park. Afterwards it is the coffee and Bräuden at home, and in nine cases out of ten an hour or two of vigorous tennis on grounds near by—grounds of prodigious size, where 150 or 200 persons of both sexes and all ages can play at one time. The German takes his athletics seriously, and the matter is not an unimportant one, for the most part of his summer day is spent in the "do la" hotels, of course, in a garden, and a motor drive to Grunewald, Hoppengarten, or Karlsruher for the races. The fashionable Berliners, however, he will not seek the solution of his bedchamber without spending the evening over dinner at the colorful Zoological Gardens, where 30,000 can eat at one sitting, or on the broad terraces of the Grunewald racetrack, at the Luna Park rock-restaurant, or the Art Academy, or at one of the countless "garden" resorts which flourish by grace of the omnipotent outdoor habit.

Everywhere the Berliners and his wife will eat to the accompaniment of hard-working military bands or Bröbingsburg orchestras, which seem to be paid according to the volume of cyclonic melody generated. But as long as the evening has been spent in the open everybody feels the day has been worthily ended, and before parties break up there is another rendezvous for the teemorous night and the night after. So it goes in "Gay Berlin's" blithe summertime. English and American tourists bemoan the absence of the Berlin al-fresco dining custom in their own countries. It is ascertained that flies and mosquitoes are responsible. These are rare visitors in Berlin. Like as many other things of which the police take charge in Germany, they are probably verboten.

LIFE "UP THE RIVER." It is not only the attractions of Berlin itself but its charming environs that make it an ideal summer capital. The Spreewasser, when its murky waters have swept out into the south-east, through Tropfstein, past Nieder-Schönhausen, and above Grunewald, is lovely enough to challenge comparison with the Thames at Kingston, Maidenhead, or Henley, and the Berliners are learning to revel in its beauties. Londoners have long known the case of their beloved stream. Life done "up the river" in Berlin increases in popularity from year to year. Punting is coming into vogue, racing crews may be seen in profusion in boats of two, four, and eight oars, and need I say it?—the banks are lined with garden-cafes, and eating-establishments, to which the populace of high and low degree flocks by day and night.

On Sundays the river region is invaded in force. Those who have no partiality for the Spreewasser choose the less picturesque river on the western edge of Berlin, the Havel, whose banks and valley present an endless panorama of sylvan loveliness. Out on the fringe of the Grunewald forest the Havel's banks attain the dimensions of a lake, and all along its course through Babelsberg and Potsdam it is fringed with resorts which tempt the outdoor Berliner in their thousands. On the way to Potsdam is the beautiful Lake Wannsee, which is Berlin's greatest popular summer outing-place. For those great popular parks do not permit even week-end parties at the seashore. Wannsee is Brighton and Margate rolled into one. Yachting, boating, and swimming pleasures draw thousands thither. Dotted picturesquely around its lily-banked shores are stately villas of the well-to-do, the handsome clubhouses of the Wannsee Yacht Club, and the Swedish Pavilion, a fashionable dining-place; while over on the eastern shore is the famed "Wannsee" "free bath," where Berlin's "Arries and Arries" disport themselves in the water and the sand. There are wild times at the "free bath" these suburban July days and evenings, for hitherto is permitted to run riot and restrictions are few.

THE BERLIN BOULEVARD. The bourgeois Berliner, tradesman or artisan, gets quite as much out of his summer time as his plutocratic and aristocratic fellow-townsman on Kurfürstendamm or the Tiergarten. He is not out of doors as much and as long as possible as his ambitious, too. And his wants are liberally catered for. No matter where he lives, his neighborhood will boast of a dozen beer-gardens or cafes with trees and Chinese lanterns and bands, and he betakes himself with wife and children to the most inviting Lokal as unfailingly as night time comes around. The Berliner holiday-makers are a community of their own kind. Summer heat seldom deters them from their favourite exercise. You meet them in endless droves on Sundays. They take possession of the central streets, over-run the parks, and obstruct motorists in the country. They put in a perfectly happy and satisfactory day on their feet. There are cafes and life-saving stations everywhere where food and drink await them, and a walking tour which includes "first and second"

breakfasts, the midday meal, afternoon coffee and supper, with many "beers" between times, is one of the Berliners' ideal pastimes in this, his pet season.

If a foreigner could transplant just one of Berlin's manifold features to his own metropolis, he would do far worse than plump for its outdoor life. Its bonhomie—its health-giving properties—its jaded spirits as if by magic from out of the frosts and workday worries of hot weather, and make one feel that Mother Nature, after all, is a kindly soul whom her sometimes ungrateful children ought to thank day and night for the summertime.

FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

ON 15th AUGUST, 1911.

[MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.]

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

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2s Allagar Options

2s Anglo-Java

2s Anglo-Malay

2s Anglo-Sumatra

2s Ayer Kuning

2s Banteng

2s Banteng Malaka

2s Batu Tiga

2s Batu Tiga

2s Bukit Kujang

2s Bukit Lintang

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SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

ON 15th AUGUST, 1911.

[J. P. BERRY & CO.'S LIST.]

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATION.

Ranks—

Hongkong & Shanghai

National of China

Russo-Chinese

Insurance—

Union Society of China

North China

Yantai Association

Canton

Hongkong Fire

China Fire

Shipping—

Indo-China

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INTIMATION

Do you know—

The REMINGTON TYPEWRITER was the first

Typewriter?

That all recent progress in Typewriters is

REMINGTON PROGRESS?

A leadership unbroken since the invention of the

writing machine.

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SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA

AND FORMOSA.

[533-13]

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

—BRITISH—

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000

i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Weihaiwei.

Aetrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 i.h.p., Capt. E. B. Kiddle,

Weihaiwei.

Atlas, despatch-boat, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.,

Comdr. B. West, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. J. M. Barker, Yangtze.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,

f.d., Comdr. H. Lynes, Hongkong.

Chern, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340,

Master W. Smith, Hongkong.

Olio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,

Comdr. H. B. Yeale, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 400 tons, 6

guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe,

Weihaiwei.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas,

Hankow, Hongkong and Colombo 18th

August.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns,

4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford,

Hongkong.

Jarus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,

3,900 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood,

Weihaiwei.

Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,

i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. St. J. Farquhar,

Weihaiwei.

Kinsale, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200,

Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Shanghai.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400

i.h.p., Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, Sandakan.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-

Admiral Sir A. L. Wintles, C.B., C.E.,

C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000,

Capt. G. C. Cayley, Weihaiwei.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p.

22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.,

Weihaiwei.

Moonraker, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,

i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith,

Hongkong.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine,

Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.,

Weihaiwei.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillier-Woodward,

R.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,

6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Weihaiwei.

Robin, river gunboat, 75 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West

River.

Rosario, depot ship for submarines, 960 tons,

i.h.p. 1,400, Lt. Comdr. N. B. Archibald,

Hongkong.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southey,

Hongkong.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,

Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p.

6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hong-

kong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. Barcham	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin	17th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
		31st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon	Sea Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTIWERP	NORE	About	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE.	Capt. G. Philips	23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOCOTRA Capt. G. J. Coldwell	About	Freight only
		6th Sept.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About	Freight and Passage.
		24th Aug.	

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CUBAN ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"	

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Amiships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NE—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 15th August, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[10]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HATCHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HATTAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 1 P.M.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPEL & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 15th Aug., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Aug., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 23rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Aug., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUSANG", "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yagatae Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hainan, Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

[15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea, and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
S.S. RHEINFELS	28th Aug.		
S.S. SUEVIA	5th Sept.		
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	20th Sept.		
S.S. BAYERN	6th Oct.		

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

[12]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (CAPT. W. E. FILMER).

Will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August Next, at Noon, via Shanghai and Nagasaki to KOBE, where Passengers and Cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple-screw turbine steamer.

"SHINYO MARU" (CAPT. H. S. SMITH).

The latest addition to the Trans-Pacific Service, and sister ship of the S.S. "TENYO MARU" AND "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience - including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck - all staterooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO AT MANZANILLO.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER TONS DATE OF SAILING.

KIYO MARU 17,500 TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

THE S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG

To LONDON	£71.10.0.
and Return 6 Months	£120.0.0.
To VALPARAISO	Yer 570.00.

Through Tickets to all Principal Ports in U.S.A., Canada and Europe.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to Officials of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services and Missionaries.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAYAND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	5,182	WED'DAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	5,182	TUESDAY, 5th Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.
TAMBUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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S. HIROU,
MANAGER

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. Irizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SINABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Sommer	9,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Torasaka	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Tozawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

Further Information apply to—

14-46]

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with "Wireless" Telegraphy. THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia; to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons..... FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON: via Canadian Atlantic Ports. \$43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO: via New York " " " " \$25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies: King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[43]

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.

On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

"G R A E T Z."

METALLIC FILAMENT

EHRICH & GRAETZ,

LAMPS

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Saving in current 70%

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.**BERLIN-GUBENER
HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.****VORM. A. COHN GUBEN-III.**


ESTABLISHED 1859.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all kinds of

FELT AND WOOL HATS SOFT AND STIFF.

DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 3,500 WORKMEN.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.


Hoehl Extra Dry
goût américain.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Iyo Maru*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.The *Arandia*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 9.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at Noon. This packet brings parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 12th July, and for despatch overland on the 19th July.

FROM	PER	DATE
Swatow and Deli	Johanne	Tuesday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Kobe	Ceylon Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tjinhai	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Braemar	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.	Yarra	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M.)
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Maiching	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Swatow	Tuesday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Team	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOU, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and SEATTLE	Asia Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Vorwarts	Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Yoh., Margun, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Dzint Waldemar	Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Happong	St. Kiang	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshun Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Huanggang	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Iyo Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Arandia	Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	Thursday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Yochow	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila (Cebu and Iloilo), Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooltown, Cairns, Newcastle, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Nippon Maru	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Devanha	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 18th inst., at 5 P.M.		
Sandakan, Betavia, Cherbon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Mausang	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Tsitung	Saturday, 19th, Noon.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Yuenang	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe	Tjinhai	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 14th.	
ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	22 1/2
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	163
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	77 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand	76 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HONGKONG:	
On demand	11 1/2
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	84 1/2
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
BANK SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10 " "
Hongkong	20 " "
Hongkong	10 " "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 14th, 1911.					
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	CASH.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$810, sellers	\$810, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$120, buyers	\$120, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$120, buyers	\$120, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$120, buyers	\$120, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 80, sellers	Tls. 80, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	Tls. 46, sellers	Tls. 46, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 61, sellers	Tls. 61, buyers
Loon-Kung-Mow & Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 22, sellers	Tls. 22, buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22, sellers	Tls. 22, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22, buyers	\$22, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales	\$50, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	all	\$60, sales	\$60, sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 88, sellers	Tls. 88, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,600	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 88, sellers	Tls. 88, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$30, sales	\$30, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$20	all	\$20, sales	\$20, sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, sellers	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$25, sellers	\$25, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11, sellers	\$11, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers	\$180, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sellers	\$18, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$250, sellers	\$250, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20	all	\$124, buyers	\$124, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	all	\$25, buyers	\$25, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$350, sellers	\$350, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 167 1/2, sellers	Tls. 167 1/2, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$100, sellers	\$100, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$215, @ Ex 73, buyers	\$215, @ Ex 73, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, buyers	\$94, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$26, buyers	\$26, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	Tls. 90, sellers	Tls. 90, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$45, sellers	\$45, buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, sellers	\$45, buyers
MINING.—					
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700, sellers	\$700, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers	\$2, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, sales	\$1.10, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$143, sellers	\$143, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers	\$23, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$29, x div. sales	\$29, x div. sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$65, L'don. sales	\$65, L'don. sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$15, buyers	\$15, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$1, sellers	\$1, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	\$5, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$5	all	\$25, buyers	\$25, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$64, buyers	\$64, buyers
STOCKS AND DISCOUNTS.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$2, sal. & bu.	\$2, sal. & bu.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$6, sales	\$6, sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers	\$15, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers	\$4, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ord.	\$10	all	\$300, buyers	\$300, buyers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	\$5, buyers

Daily Wire			
Para Rubber in London	Amount	Value	Interest
Loans	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum
Chinese Imperial 1886			VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER.
(ASK FOR COLOUR CARD AND SAMPLES.)

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE NUMEROUS.

IT IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

WALLS CAN BE WASHED.

IT IS EASY TO APPLY.

IN FACT, FOR THE FAR EAST

HALL'S DISTEMPER

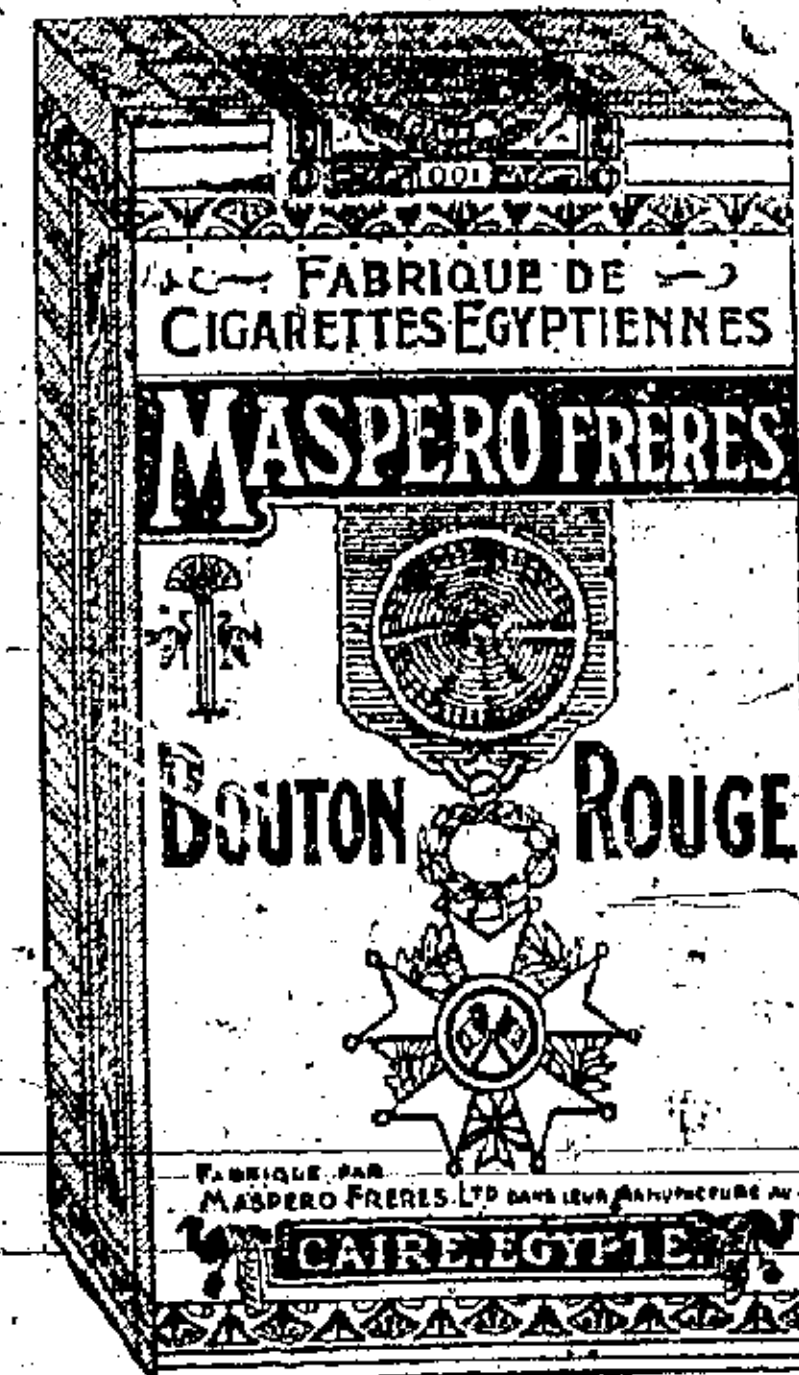
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30 Colours to choose from.

Beautifier of the House.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS AND IMPORTERS.
14, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 358.

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and **Felucca**A LUXURY TO
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OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

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PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

**THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS
CONDENSED MILK CO.**
CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.PRICE:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.ON SALE AT—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LUNG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
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SPARKLING AERATED WATERS **CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN**

WEICH'S GRAPE JUICE **PORTS AND SHERRIES** **CLARETS AND HOCKS** **DRAUGHT ALES & STOUTS**

TELEPHONE No. 135.

TO-DAY.		OPIUM.	
9.15 P.M.—Frank Mills Circus at the Victoria Skating Rink.		— 70 —	August 11th.
TO-MORROW		Quotations are:—	
9.15 P.M.—The New Show at Causway Bay.			
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.			
Saturday, 19th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall, Noon.		Malwa New	\$2,450/2,500 per picul
Monday, 21st August—Auction of Crown Land at May Road, by Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.		Malwa Old	\$2,520/2,550 "
Saturday, 2nd Sept.—Grand Promenade Charity Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 P.M.		Malwa V. O.B.	\$2,500/2,550 "
		Malwa V. O.B.	\$2,500/2,550 "
		Patna New	\$2,750 per chest.
		Patna Old	\$2,625 "
		Benares New	\$2,625 "
		Benares Old	\$2,575 "
VISITORS TO CANTON.			
Should Purchase			
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."			
BY			
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.			
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.			
Price \$1.75			
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